



*Campbell's Clothing*



WHY NOT BE  
COMFORTABLE  
THIS WINTER?

Get one of our  
Big Solid com-  
fort Ulsters. We  
have several  
styles to show  
you in many  
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ors.

Wm. McLAUGHLIN, Regd.  
21 McGill College Avenue.

CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING

## WALK-OVER SHOES



Leaders in the Race of  
Shoe Supremacy

Our \$5.00 line of boots is the largest and most se-  
lect in the city, offering a large range of the newest  
styles in either black or tan, carried in either a heavy  
or single sole.

TRY "WALK-OVERS" AND ENJOY REAL SHOE  
COMFORT.

*There's a Reason.*

Walk-Over Boot Shop

521 St. Catherine St. West.

McGILL SPECIAL

## Blue Line Turkish and Blue Line Virginia CIGARETTES

10 for 15c.

A Coupon in Every Box.

You can exchange Fifty Coupons for an At-  
tractive cigarette case or a box of Fifty Cigar-  
ettes.

C. & E. HAWKINS LIMITED

194 Peel Street, Montreal.

PATRONIZED BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

## SEVENTY WERE IN POTATO RACE ON GYMNASIUM FLOOR

Two Men Ran Dead Heats Twice in Succession and Barely Succeeded in Escaping Second Repetition at Leaders' Corps Sports

Potato races were the feature of yesterday afternoon's Leaders' Corps games, in which twenty men took part. There were so many heats and such close decisions that the final results of them cannot be obtained until the last round is run off next Saturday. It was a potato race on a very large scale.

The course was 120 yards long, the length of the Central Y.M.C.A. gymnasium floor.

Some splendid material turned out. Marsh, who made good in the pole vault; Lesson, Hibbert, and Ruggles are men who have been showing their worth.oughery is doing some fine jumping. During the potato races, 25 other men did stunts on the small gym floor.

There were sixteen heats in the potato race, and three rounds. All were exciting and very close. McGregor and Lessou ran dead heats in two rounds, and the third time Lessou just nosed out ahead of McGregor.

The results were as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

McGregor and Lessou, Bissette, Far-  
den, Farlinger, Decew, DesBrisay, Ten-  
tant, Lowry, Nugent, Emery, Dockey,  
Northrop, Baldwin, Moore, Legault and  
Coskey.

SECOND ROUND.

McGregor and Lessou, Decew and  
Bissette, Lowry, Baldwin, DesBrisay and  
Legault.

SEMI-FINALS.

Lessou, McGregor, Baldwin and Le-  
gault.

## ELLECTED TO THE COUNCIL

Beattie, Fyles, Howard and  
Wilkes New Members

### SCIENCE SECRETARY

Johnson Elected Yesterday — A  
Large Vote Polled by  
Science Men

Messrs. Beattie, Fyles and Howard  
and Wilkes will be the new members  
of the Students' Council next January.

Elections in Arts, Science and Law  
took place yesterday, and at all polling  
booths a record vote was cast.  
Mr. Wilkes has been returned unani-  
mously from the Faculty of Medi-  
cine.

W. H. Howard was, at 9:30 a.m.,  
declared elected for the law faculty  
by a small majority over A. A.  
Wanklyn. A. B. Wilkes was elected  
by acclamation for medicine.

The results of the balloting for  
Science Representative on the Coun-  
cil and for Secretary of the Science  
Undergraduate Society were an-  
nounced by President Keeping, at the  
banquet last night.

L. F. Fyles will sit in the Council  
for the ensuing year while H. John-  
son will take up the duties of secre-  
tary to the Undergraduate Society.  
The results of the polling were as  
follows:

For representative on Council—  
Fyles . . . . . 235  
Hovey . . . . . 135  
Horsey . . . . . 71

For secretary of the Undergradu-  
ate Society:—

Johnson . . . . . 290  
Little . . . . . 112

In the Arts faculty a total of 178  
students voted, including three co-  
eds. When the votes ballots were  
counted, it was found that Beattie  
had obtained a total of 148, and he  
was declared elected over Halloran.

Mr. Fyles, who was elected as  
Science representative to the Stu-  
dents' Council yesterday, when seen by  
the Daily, last night, expressed his  
gratification at the confidence  
which the students had seen fit to  
place in him. "I will do my utmost,"  
said Fyles, "to serve the best inter-  
ests of the men in Science and the  
University as a whole."

Mr. Beattie, when seen by a Daily  
representative, replied:

"I appreciate the honor that has  
been conferred upon me, but I also  
realize the great responsibility and  
trust that the students of the Facul-  
ty of Arts will never have reason to  
regret my election."

The students of the Arts Faculty  
will be glad to know that Mr. Beattie  
is now on the highway to recov-  
ery and it is expected that he will  
soon be around to receive the con-  
gratulations of his friends on the  
well deserved honor that has been  
conferred upon him.

"CHRISTMAS DANCE"  
ON JANUARY 2ND.

Union House Committee Holds  
Its Weekly Meeting—Coal  
Bill Lessened

At the Union House Committee  
meeting last night there was a full  
attendance for the first time this sea-  
son.

It was stated that the repairs to the  
boiler room which took place early in  
the fall had proved to be more than  
justifiable, since the coal consumption  
had been reduced by about 50 per cent,  
and the saving on the whole year's  
coal consumption would be in the  
neighborhood of \$1,000.

Most satisfactory increases have been  
noticed in the revenue from various  
sources. The Billiard Room returns  
have increased 10 per cent, over those  
of the same period last year, receiv-  
ing from the sale of admissions an in-  
crease of 18 per cent, while those from  
the sale of candy show the greatest  
return, last year's sales being in the  
neighborhood of \$50, while for the  
same period this year the receipts are  
well over \$200. This state of affairs  
is most satisfactory and promises well  
for a yearly statement with the bal-  
ance on the right side of the books.

The date for the annual informal  
Christmas dance was again discussed,  
and it was decided to hold it on Fri-  
day, January 2nd, 1914. The price of  
the tickets will be \$2.50, and it is ex-  
pected that there will be a good turn-  
out of those men who will be in town  
at that time.

The question of Christmas boxes for  
the employees of the Union was  
brought up, and it was unanimously  
decided to give them a choice of two  
or more articles.

It was decided that there would be  
no necessity for a meeting of the com-  
mittee next week, and as there was no  
further business to be dealt with  
the meeting adjourned.

### DR. HARVEY DONATES CUP

Dr. Harvey, physical examiner  
for the University, has offered a cup as a trophy for the  
winner of the Indoor track meet  
at the Y. M. C. A. It has also  
been announced that a ribbon  
will be given the winner of the  
first and second prize in each  
event. The entries for the meet  
close next Tuesday, which is the  
last day Tex Hovey can receive  
them.

## HOW POSTERS ARE DESIGNED

Miss Seath Explains Intricate  
Proceedings Involved

### AT DELTA SIGMA

Architects There Under Care of  
Prof. Ludlow

The last meeting of the Delta Sigma  
Society for this term was held yes-  
terday afternoon in the Common Room  
at 4 o'clock. In spite of the approach-  
ing exams, the Society had a large at-  
tendance, which was further increased  
by a delegation of Architecture stu-  
dents under the charge of Professor  
Ludlow. The latter were attracted by  
the artistic nature of the meeting. The  
subject was Poster Design, and it was  
handled in a most masterly fashion by  
Miss Seath. Those who had come prepared  
for possibly unintelligible technical  
details were agreeably surprised at the interesting information they  
received.

Miss Seath began by explaining what  
a Poster is—something to attract at-  
tention on walls or other conspicuous  
places. There are three kinds of pos-  
ters—those which have both art and  
advertisement, those which have ad-  
vertisement alone, and those which have  
art alone. She quoted an especially  
striking poster that advertisement for somebody's blue, so familiar  
to every inhabitant of Montreal,  
of a white dog running off with a collar  
and struck on the side by a cube  
of blue.

Miss Seath then proceeded to dis-  
cuss the formation of posters, and in-  
sisted that this must be no haphazard  
work, as is the popular belief, but the  
colors and arrangement must be as  
carefully chosen as in Rembrandt's  
paintings; special difficulty is pre-  
sented by the limitations of color, and  
also by the fact that each standard  
poster is composed of eight blocks, and  
as these are only joined by the skill (?)  
of the street poster-hanger, care must  
be taken to keep away from the joins  
any important parts of the picture,  
especially faces.

The most important feature, how-  
ever, and that on which amateur de-  
signers most often get shipwrecked, is  
lettering. This should be clear. Let  
every artist remember that though he  
may mutilate a letter, he cannot de-  
sign it, for its form is already fixed.  
Miss Seath also gave some very interest-  
ing information about the litho-  
graphic process. The drawings are  
made on a certain kind of stone which  
absorbs grease and will take a high  
polish. The drawings are then made in  
grease, acid is applied to eat away the  
stone, and all is ready for printing.  
With this process any number of col-  
ors may be used, but now-a-days a  
form of wooden block printing is more  
often used than the stone as it is  
quicker and cheaper, but it will only  
print the three colors, red, blue, yellow.

Perhaps the most interesting part of  
the lecture was the sketch of the his-  
tory of the movement which she gave.  
France is the special home of the Pos-  
ter. She told several interesting anec-  
dotes of designers, most especially of  
Miche, the famous Paris artist, who  
receives anywhere from 500 to 1,000  
dollars for each drawing—this Miss  
Seath remarked, is not the usual Ger-  
man price. Miche first rose to promi-  
nence by his drawings for Madam  
Sara Bernhardt, and since then he has  
held the field undisputed.

One of the most famous early pos-  
ters was the "rising-sun Napoleon."  
Napoleon on a white charger and  
against a glorious sky of red clouds.  
This produced almost a school of sim-  
ilar designs.

After a vote of thanks from Miss  
Hibbard, which was most heartily  
seconded by every one present, the meet-  
ing adjourned.

### MORE STUDENTS DOWN WITH TYPHOID FEVER.

Several more students are down with typhoid fever at the Royal Victoria Hospital. It was thought that the typhoid scare was over, but two or three new cases have developed in the past couple of days. One case, in particular, is very bad; the patient in question having to be encased in ice, his temperature  
had risen so high.

Gibbs, who has recovered, has  
returned home. The men who  
have thus been laid up may be  
forced to drop out this year, as  
typhoid necessitates a long per-  
iod of convalescence before one  
can possibly resume work.

## UNDERGRADS HEAR LECTURE

Prof. Gillespie Speaks on Sludge  
Disposal

### DINNER QUESTION

Discussed but no Decision is Ar-  
rived at in Science Meeting  
Last Night

The Science Undergraduate Society  
held a meeting last evening in the Min-  
ing and Chemistry Building. A very interesting and instructive address was given by Prof. Gillespie, of Toronto  
University, on "European Methods of  
Sludge Disposal," which was illustrated  
by lantern slides. Mr. Keeping  
presided.

Prof. Gillespie opened his address  
with a few words of appreciation of  
McGill University, both as an institute  
of learning and of athletic prowess.  
He dwelt a few moments on the possi-  
bilities of Canada as a country and  
of the rapid increase in population.  
He then compared the sewage of Amer-  
ica and Europe. American sewage, he  
said, was made up of a liquid called  
"sludge" and a sediment. The dis-  
posal of this sludge was very im-  
portant subject. There were two  
kinds of sludge, fresh sludge and rotten  
sludge. There are two kinds of  
methods for disposal, those for  
fresh sludge and those for rotten  
sludge. There are four chief ways of  
disposing of fresh sludge. The first  
method is one which is in use in cities  
close to the ocean.

The second method consists in placing  
the sludge in trenches or specially  
constructed troughs on land where  
it is rotated. The disadvantage of this  
method is the offensive odor given off  
and the applications of chemicals have  
met with very little success. This  
method is used in Birmingham, Eng-  
land, where it has met with a fair  
amount of success.

The next method to which he referred  
was one which has been adopted in  
Germany. The sludge is treated in a  
machine specially constructed for  
such work. This machine separates  
the sludge from its water, and the  
sludge is carried off for further treat-  
ment. The cost of this method is about  
the same as the first method mentioned.

The last method for the disposal of  
fresh sludge finds the most noted ex-  
ample in the city of Bradford. The  
sludge is heated and mixed with grease  
and put into sludge presses. The action  
of steam in these presses separates  
the sludge from the grease and water.  
The dry sludge is then mixed with an  
equal volume of slack coal and used  
for heating purposes. This method is  
the most outstanding of all the speak-  
er had seen in England.

The speaker passed next to methods  
of disposing of rotten sludge. The best  
method of disposal of this sludge is in  
Pirmingham. The sludge is put into  
open tanks, where precipitation takes  
place, and the water on top is drawn  
off. The sludge is allowed to rot in  
these tanks, and it is then pumped  
into disposal beds, where it is left  
until quite dry.

The next method has been developed  
in the last seven years in Western  
Germany, and lately received a lot  
of notice. This method consists in rot-  
ting the sludge in separate tanks.  
The special feature of these tanks is  
the compartmentalization, the tanks  
one for the rotting and the other for  
the sedimentation. The sludge is  
drawn off to disposal beds in open sur-  
face tanks, as they are found to be  
better than the conveyance through  
underground pipes. This is perhaps

(Continued on page 4)

### YESTERDAY'S RESULTS IN POOL TOURNAMENT

Open Day Showed One Very  
Exciting Game, Finally Won  
By Three Points

Yesterday afternoon saw the opening  
of the pool tournament, and all after-  
noon the three pool tables were in con-  
stant use, with a long list of names  
on the black board for the first one  
empty.

"Skeezucks" was on hand and kept  
things moving all the time. By con-  
tinual effort he has worked up an en-  
try list of over thirty.

Of the matches concluded during  
the afternoon, that between Tom and Rain-  
both was the closest, the former win-  
ning by three points after an exciting  
struggle all through. The game be-  
tween Williscroft and Buchanan showed  
the most science of the afternoon's play.

The results up till 6 o'clock last night  
were as follows:

J. Macdonald, handicap 10, beat A.  
H. Mann, 30, by the score of 150 to 120.  
G. M. Williscroft, scratch, proved su-  
perior to A. C. Buchanan, 10, by 150  
to 121.

R. F. Tom, 10, gained a close victory  
over E. L. Rainboth, 35, 150 to 147.

## HERE'S A POPULAR PRICED GUN FOR COLLEGE BOYS

Big Game \$6.00  
Rifle for . . .

This is the genuine German Army Rifle ("Mauser") model 71, slightly used, and which we have transformed into a sporting rifle, caliber .30 in., or 43; length over all, 39 inches; length of barrel, 20 inches; weight, 7 pounds. For further particulars of this wonder, full rifle call at

**Larivière**  
INCORPORATED  
911 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, MONTREAL.



### THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

THERE are few national institutions of greater interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, dealing with all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The College is a Government institution, dealing with all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Imperial Army, for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition the constant practice of gymnastics, sports and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemption as B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 3½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Military Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

H.Q. 94-3.

9-09.

### Sutherland Shoe Hospital

Repairs While You Wait.  
It will pay you  
to mention you  
are from McGill.

389A Bleury Street  
Up. 323.

### Prof. Fritz Co. Surgeon Chiropractor

Electrical Treatments.  
Cure Guaranteed.  
10 VICTORIA ST.  
Mappin Building.

### DR. SHEPHERD BEFORE MEDICAL SOCIETY

"Skin Diseases" to be Subject of His Address Next Tuesday

On Friday evening Dr. Shepherd, Dean of the Medical Faculty, will give an illustrated lecture on "Skin Diseases."

Through dermatology as his specialty at the General Hospital, Dr. Shepherd is well known to senior medical students. This lecture will give the junior men a chance to share the opportunity.

There will be a musical programme consisting of: Vocal solo, T. H. Lennie; violin solo, J. A. O'Regan; piano forte solo, J. F. Galagher; case report; refreshments.

It is expected that Mr. Wilkes, recently appointed representative to the Students' Council, will speak.

### STRAND.

To-day and to-morrow the Strand will present the Eclair Picture Players in a double love story, intermixed with plenty of thrills and an exciting kid-napping, entitled "When Pierrot Met Pierrette." This is a new feature just released.

Saturday and Sunday the feature reel will be "Where is My Wandering Boy To-night," based on the familiar song of the same title. This is the first attempt to dramatize this story for the "movies," and will be the initial appearance in Canada.

Another big picture production will be shown for five days beginning Monday, in "Robin Hood." Every reader of English fiction and especially of the stories of Norman conquest has heard of this beautiful story. This story is in three parts, and will include the stories of Maid Marian and Robin Hood, Alan-a-Dale and Robin Hood, and King Richard and Robin Hood.

"The flowers on Mabel's hat look nice and fresh, don't they?"

"Maybe it's because there's a little dust on it"—The Orange Peel.

## JAEGER PURE WOOL

Three tons of Jaeger Catalogues have lately been mailed, and six tons have been distributed through Agencies.

### DO YOU GET A COPY?

If not write at once for yours. The variety of goods listed makes it a valuable book of reference, especially when you want to buy a present that will give you lasting comfort and satisfaction.

**Dr. JAEGER SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.**  
316 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.  
Montreal.

### “MY STOMACH IS FINE Since Taking Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets”

Mrs. J. Merklinger, Waterloo, Ont., enthusiastically recommends Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets. Her experience with them, as she outlines it, explains why.

"I was greatly troubled with my stomach," she writes, "I had taken so much medicine that I might say to take any more would only be making it worse. My stomach just felt raw. It read of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, and a lady friend told me they were very easy to take, so I thought I would give them a trial and really they worked wonders. Any one having anything wrong with his stomach should give Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets a trial, they will do the rest. My stomach is fine now and I can eat any food."

One of the many good features of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets is that they are so pleasant and easy to take. The relief they give from heartburn, flatulence, biliousness and dyspepsia is prompt and permanent. Try one after each meal—they'll make you feel like a new person.

50c, a box at your druggist's compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

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### GOULDEN'S PHARMACY

WE SEND FOR  
AND DELIVER  
PRESCRIPTIONS  
PROMPTLY.  
UP. 949

### 471 Bleury St. (Near Sherbrooke).

### UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS GETS GOOD PUBLICITY

Demonstration Car Being Run  
Over Santa Fe Lines

The fact that the University of Texas has now over 2,000 students, and has been rapidly growing in number every year, is due to a great extent to the publicity given the University.

A great deal of this advertising is done through Secretary John A. Lomax. The Texan and Cactus are sent to all affiliated high schools. The Texan is also sent to all the newspapers of the state. The Cactus is sent to all the public libraries of the state, as well as to the Y.M.C.A. organizations. Secretary Lomax recently had a call for a second Cactus for the Dallas Y.M.C.A., as the first one had been worn out. This call only attests the popularity of this magazine.

Lecture bulletins are sent to the principals and superintendents of all affiliated schools, and to those applying for affiliation. The bulletins contain the course of lectures to be given at the University and the names of the lecturers. Another interesting bulletin being distributed four times a month is one entitled "The Experiences of Self-Sporting Students in the University of Texas." The object of these bulletins is to show the people over the state that the University is a democratic institution, and not a aristocratic one, as is taken on its blue and gold banner. This bulletin shows that two out of every five students in the university are self-supporting.

Again, under the factory system, the man became the tool of the machine, where once the man was the creator and the tool simply a tool. The old cobbler manipulated his awl; the new fifty horse-power awl manipulated a dozen cobblers. The result was a maladjustment, accidents which were never compensated because England's law recorded a primitive condition, drudgery, long hours and unemployment.

Thus in our great crowded industrial centres were hundreds of thousands of human atoms, without organization or group feelings, machine driven, underfed, underclothed, housed like swine, their bodies, brains and souls wrecked and cast aside by the industrial process that England might be great.

### RECKONING DAY.

The day of reckoning came. The burden of England's submerged grew. Voices were raised in protest from above as well as from below. The artist, Ruskin; the philosopher, Carlyle; the economist, the younger Mill, Kingsley, Maurice and Arnold Toynbee. This protest took many forms, and the story of it is the spiritual history of England in the latter half of

the nineteenth century. It is seen in the beginnings of the Salvation Army, and in the Fabian Society, in the poetry of Hood, and in the tenement houses of Octavia Hill; in the philosophy of Schiller; and in the preachers of the Hyde Park Socialist.

The Social Settlement is, I believe, the most complete expression of this movement and one of the significant things about the origin of the settlement is that it grew out of the university.

Perhaps the chief function of education is the development of sympathetic understanding. In the early part of the 19th century, this was the one thing above all others that the English universities were not doing. Under Dewey's little book, "School and Society," one of the really remarkable contributions of America to education, was worked out in connection with Hull House, and owes much to Jane Addams. The settlement has contributed to the social sciences, legislation and public welfare, and to a better understanding among peoples of one nation.

Complimented as is this new institution in its functions, it is extremely simple in its basic principles of humanism and democracy. Let us try to understand these principles in the light of their origin and growth.

### THE EVOLUTION.

To the modern historian, the most striking thing about the eighteenth century was the industrial revolution—the evolution from the domestic to the factory system and the attendant growth of cities. The capitalist regime which was inaugurated by the factory system was dominated by the ideal of production. To produce more and better than other nations and to market these products in the most distant parts of the world, became the purpose of the English people, of their statesmen, their philosophers, their litterateurs, as well as of their business men, their financiers and manufacturers.

England succeeded, but in doing so she developed a by-product which later hung like a mill-stone about her neck. In her passion to produce, England had ignored the producer, the laborer; or she had condemned him to perpetual misery by an iron law of wages. The result was congested cities, filthy slums, pauperism, revolt disease. It began to be evident to English statesmen and men of letters that it is not safe nor possible to ignore a large part of society, or to exploit them, even for the greatness of England. The eighteenth century discovered that England did not mean the country gentry alone—it remained for the nineteenth century to discover that England meant more than city merchant and manufacturer.

Before the industrial revolution, the people were organized in primary groups, the family, the parish, the manor, the craft. After it, these primary groups were broken up and men were scattered as individuals at the beck and call of industry. Where formerly the neighborhood had been the unit, now the individual became the unit; where formerly there had been organs of community expression, now there were none.

Again, under the factory system, the man became the tool of the machine, where once the man was the creator and the tool simply a tool. The old cobbler manipulated his awl; the new fifty horse-power awl manipulated a dozen cobblers. The result was a maladjustment, accidents which were never compensated because England's law recorded a primitive condition, drudgery, long hours and unemployment.

Thus in our great crowded industrial centres were hundreds of thousands of human atoms, without organization or group feelings, machine driven, underfed, underclothed, housed like swine, their bodies, brains and souls wrecked and cast aside by the industrial process that England might be great.

### SACRIFICE OF MAN.

Production and expansion dominated their purpose and training, while without, in the world of work and war, men were raising their voices in protest against a system which sacrificed man to things. It was Frederick Denison Maurice and Charles Kingsley who interpreted to the universities this voice of protest.

In 1854 Maurice and a group of Cambridge students established the Working Men's College in London and in the same year Charles Kingsley brought together men of the universities, the church and the trade unions for the improvement of social conditions. In 1867 Edward Denison, an Oxford man, living in lodgings in Stepney East, London, and co-operated with John Rich Green, the leader of the parish. A plan for having a group of men join him was proposed at a meeting at the house of John Ruskin. In 1875 the Rev. Samuel Barnett and Mrs. Barnett began work at St. Jude's, Whitechapel, making frequent visits to the universities to tell of the conditions and needs in East London. In 1875 Arnold Toynbee, a tutor at Oxford, worked under Mr. Barnett in Whitechapel, and thereafter frequently addressed working men on economic and ethical subjects. In 1884, Toynbee Hall was established, and in 1885 the Oxford House from the headship of which Mr. Ingram has gone to become the Bishop of London. In 1887 the Women's University Settlement was opened by representatives of the women's colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.

In America the relation of University Settlement is hardly less pronounced. The Neighborhood Guild, later the University Settlement, was started by Stanton Coit in the Lower East Side, New York, in 1886. In 1889 Hull House was established by Jane Addams and Ellen Starr. The College Settlement was started in the same year by graduates of Smith College. In 1889 Andover House, later South End House, was started in Boston by Professor Tucker of Andover.

In this way the Universities of England and America came into contact with a new world and their life was stimulated as the life of the people with whom they came in touch was stimulated by the contact.

### INS AND OUTS.

There is no use blinking the fact that we have a class and race conflict in modern society, as we have had in all

# WHAT THE GREAT NEW WORK OF McGILL UNIVERSITY STANDS FOR

She Is Branching Out to Help Those Who Stand Most in Need of Her Assistance.—The Institution on Dorchester Street.

## DR. WARE TELLS THE STAGES IN SOCIAL SETTLEMENT ADVANCE

Head of Toronto Section of the Work in Interesting Outline Says They Are Not Fighting the Slums, But Trying to Find the Why of the Slums.

It may have been only by chance that McGill happened to be founded in Montreal. It is not chance that has kept her there. Her present size and prestige is almost entirely due to the liberality of Montreal men.

McGill is coming to recognize, therefore, that as its surroundings have helped it along, McGill should take a part in the uplift of its environment. This is one of the smaller reasons that led prominent members of the Faculty to enter upon social settlement work a few years ago.

The "work that lies nearest" is being done by the American University in a unique kind of way. Call in at the headquarters of the McGill Social Settlement (presided over, by the way, by our Prof. Date), and you will see there all classes of people really enjoying themselves. You are quite likely to see an old man, too old to read, comfortably smoking his pipe in a big arm chair. Little children will be amusing themselves with toys, while their mothers are attending a mothers' meeting. Classes for the discussion of the kinds of problems that come very close to young men, and to young women are apt to be in progress, if you drop in at the right time.

The Social Settlement is showing how quite possible it is to raise higher ideals among the people of one's neighborhood without plainly begging them to come and be educated. There are periodical receptions at the McGill University Settlement, where tea is served, and after the talk, in which a practical subject is always interestingly dealt with, people wander around and chat, and go home when they please.

Last Monday at one of these meetings, Dr. Ware, of the University Settlement of Toronto told in an interesting way just what the social settlement was. "The Social Settlement is a new institution," he said, "and like all new institutions, has to contend with two things, its friends and its enemies—its friends insisting on understanding it only in its superficial aspects and its enemies misunderstanding it. Its chief failing is that it does not fit into any of the recognized categories. It is not a church, nor a school, nor a charity. Whatever it is or is not, however, there are in America to-day, twenty years after the origin of the Settlement, some thousands of institutions calling themselves by that name. It is true that many of them would hardly fulfill the implications of the founders of any of the great settlements, but the mere fact of its having been copied so widely, even if copied unintelligently, is an indication of its claim upon the attention of a large number of people.

DR. WARE SAID:

England used to be so anxious to increase its production that she forgot all about the producers and wage earners. The result was stumps.

In a grand upheaval the social settlement grew out of the university. It was an example of the well-to-do reaching a helping hand to the ill-to-do.

The settlement tried to be the hands and feet, voice and brain, and common centre of its neighborhood.

The settlement is not fighting evils, it is fighting out what the evils are. There is a short drive to reform, and some institution should stand for the scientific procedure of investigation. It is not the knowledge, but the want of knowledge of good and evil that is the great original sin.

To-day we are coming to recognize the sanity of the public conscience; good lighting is the best policeman. We must know all, be the consequences what they will.

Our mission is interpretation, and this alone is the end—Contact; out of contact, knowledge; out of knowledge, understanding; out of understanding, sympathy.

As part of this function, the settlement attempts to organize the life of the community around a common centre. The Industrial Revolution broke up the existing groups, the family, the neighborhood, and stampeded great masses of human atoms into congested districts of our cities without either group feeling or group organs of expression in the neighborhood.

The settlement attempts to be to the neighborhood what the early craft guild was—a common means of expression; what the early parish was, what the early manor was, before caste and class rendered these inadequate organs of democracy. It is the neighborhood that stands out, not the settlement; the latter is simply the organ of the former, but it is the organ of a real unit, a face-to-face group. We do not go to these people to tell them what to do so much as they come to us to tell us what to do. We are there to express them—not they us.

There are two aspects of modern social endeavor which are better represented by the settlement than anywhere else. One is the growing interest in social problems and the other the new moral consciousness which is less interested in finding motives to do what is right than in finding what is right to do in a given situation.

The emphasis on motives for doing right is the special prerogative of the church. But the assumption behind this emphasis is that we already know what is right and need only to be made to do it. This may serve for our conventional morality but it has little significance for actual situations which are usually too complex for any such rule-of-thumb method.

NEW PROBLEMS.

Besides there are a host of new problems and new situations which we do not understand and for which we have no standards. These the conventional morality does not touch. "Love thy neighbor" is good morals but it doesn

# To Advertisers!

As is usual, the McGill Daily will not be issued during the Xams and the Xmas holidays—the last issue in December appearing on the 13th, and regular issues being resumed on January 5th, 1914.

Now is the time to send in your Xmas copy.

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## JUNIORS FALL BEFORE SENIORS IN OVERTIME R.V.C. GAME

Score Was 12 to 10—Freshies Easily Defeated by Sophs to Tune of 16 to 5—Interyear Basketball

The second games of the inter-year series were played off yesterday. The seniors were matched against the juniors, and succeeded in defeating them in overtime play by the score of 12-10. The Freshmen defeated the Sophs, by the decisive score of 16-5.

Much interest had been taken in the senior vs. junior match, and both teams went on the floor determined to win. In the first period play was about even. As one of the Juniors was slightly hurt after ten minutes' play and could not continue for some time, it was decided to play three periods of ten minutes each. The seniors led by 5-3. In the second period the juniors came up from behind and the period ended with the score 10-8 in their favor.

When the final whistle blew, the score stood 16-5 in their favor.

In the third period both teams kept up the very fast pace, the juniors trying to maintain their lead, while the seniors were determined to overcome it. The result of this last period was a tie, 10-10. In the overtime play, the seniors managed to score the deciding goal, and the final score stood 12-10 in their favor.

## A. D. P. DANCE

Alpha Dels Entertain About Two Hundred Guests

## MACDONALD PROFESSOR STARTS YEAR'S TOUR

Dr. Sinclair to Undertake Education Research in the United States

Dr. S. B. Sinclair, who for fourteen years held the post of vice-principal of the Provincial Normal School at Ottawa, and who recently resigned his position as head of the School for Teachers at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, started yesterday on a year's tour of the United States to undertake educational research work.

It was for this purpose that Dr. Sinclair resigned from Macdonald College.

Dr. Sinclair is one of the keenest and most prominent educationists the Dominion has, and has to his credit honors won by learning and teaching. He got his B.A. at Victoria, B.C., his M.A. at Toronto, and Ph.D. at Chicago with honors, his major subject being "Education." At the latter university he was granted the highest fellowship of \$520, and was made supervisor of mathematics in the university elementary school.

The patrons were Mrs. J. G. Adam, Mrs. Paul Sise, Mrs. E. F. Holden, Dr. C. K. Kemp, Mrs. W. E. Stavert, Mrs. Joli de Lobiiniere, and Mrs. F. E. Tooke.

## ORCHESTRA MEMBERS ARE WANTED TO-NIGHT

At Strathcona Hall — The Approaching Sunday Concert Necessitates Some Work

The usual practice of the Students Orchestra takes place this evening at 8.30 in Strathcona Hall. Last Sunday's rehearsal was far from satisfactory and the leader urges that all those who intend taking part in the Sunday concert on December 14 should bear in mind that the best work cannot be expected from those who do not put in an appearance at practices. There are several extremely difficult pieces to be played and these will necessitate some attention on the part of the new men especially. It is to be hoped that all the members will see it to drop in to the hall to-night for their practice.

"It must be awfully cold in my brother's room at college." "Why so?" He writes me that his room-mate has slipped in with a skat on." —Correspondent.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAIIS.

For week ending December 6. Dec. 2, 6.30 a.m., Tues. (Canada)—W. S. Dominion, Great Britain, Ireland, Europe, leaving Halifax Dec. 3.

Dec. 2, Tues., 12.30 p.m. (La Lorraine) G. T. At., Germany, supply 5 p.m., France, Italy and Britain, leaving New York Dec. 3; supply 5 p.m.

Dec. 5, Friday, 6.30 p.m. (Virginian), Allan, Great Britain, Ireland, Europe, leaving Halifax Dec. 6.

Parcels are forwarded by every Canadian steamer.

## THE BEST SCHOOL.

We honor yet the school we know. The best school of all; And we'll honor yet the rule we know. Till the last bell call. For working days or holidays And glad or melancholy days. They were great days and jolly days. In the best school of all.

## Athletics In a New Light At Reed College, Portland

Dr. William T. Foster, President Describes Success of Idea of "Giving Athletics a Moral and Healthful Place in the Life of Every Student."

Physical education, hygiene and out-of-door games for all the students and faculty, especially those who need it most, in place of intercollegiate athletics for a very small group of students, especially those who need it least; this policy of Reed College has already attracted worldwide interest. It is a sharp departure from the practices of all other colleges and universities.

The decision to organize the physical activities of the college on an entirely new basis and in an entirely new spirit was made before there were any students or any faculty. The plan was worked out after conditions had been studied at first hand during a period of ten years at more than one hundred institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada and in the colleges of Oxford and the great English public schools at Eton and Rugby.

The aim is to promote out-of-door games for all students, men and women, for the sake of health, joy, recreation and development. That is to say, the physical education, as well as the intellectual and religious education, is carried on, not for the sake of the spectators, but for the sake of those who participate. Possibly, the phase of the Reed College policy striking to casual visitors is the absence of the grand stand. The commercial spirit which has controlled athletics in American universities and all but ruined athletics as a means of physical education is typified by the grand stand.

The abundant and wasteful experience of American institutions has shown that where the emphasis is put on the winning of games with rival institutions, the athlete of highly exceptional skill or muscle is made the hero. The result is excessive and dangerous exercise on the part of a few students, and little incentive for all the others to participate regularly in out-of-door games. In short, intercollegiate athletics are detrimental to the interests of athletics and contrary to the fine spirit of sport.

The other evils of intercollegiate athletics are fairly well known. These and other aspects of college life, especially fraternities and sororities and their exaggerated and expensive social events, have absorbed the attention of those who attend our American colleges until scholarship has become in most places of incidental and minor interest. This fact is now commonplace among American colleges. President Wilson spoke from careful observation when he said: "The side shows have come to occupy so much of the students' time and effort that we in the main tent of the circus do not know what is going on."

How to make the faculty more than a mere incident of college life, how to concentrate the attention of so-called "students" upon the studies for which they are supposed to attend college, how to make physical education contribute to the intellect-

tual and moral development of young men and women instead of interfering with this development as at present, is the first problem before American colleges. The failure to face the problem squarely and present anything approaching a solution has put the American college on trial and brought against it during the past decade much well-deserved condemnation.

After two years of trial by Reed College of the new policy, there is not the slightest doubt of its success on the part of anybody acquainted with the situation. A larger proportion of Reed College students and faculty are engaged in athletics as a normal, healthful, well-proportioned part of life than in any other college.

The absence of all the excesses of intercollegiate athletics, the series of intramural games and the two hundred acres of playground have proved adequate incentives to every member of the college. Last spring there were series of baseball games, cross country runs, a handball tournament, a tug of war, a tennis tournament, basketball games and a track meet. All this happened in spite of the fact that it had not been deemed advisable to complete the athletic fields and gymnasium before this fall.

What the students think of the policy is seen in the following editorial from the "Reed College Quest," written by one of the officers of the Athletic Association:—

After one year of inter-collegiate athletics under discouraging conditions, we may safely say that the system has been a success. One of the best results of the system has been to draw a large proportion of the students into contests. Many who never considered going out for athletics while in preparatory school have come out for the class or dormitory teams and showed up surprisingly well.

Athletics at Reed are meant for everyone and not a few selected individuals. These results have been accomplished this year, in spite of certain unfavorable conditions. The baseball field is now in only fair condition, while the first games of the season were played on a very rough field. The same was true of football, while basketball had to be played out of doors, and an Oregon winter is hardly conducive to out-of-door athletics in cases where constant practice is needed. Tennis has been well provided for and has proved popular, while handball during the winter months attracted a good number of players.

Next year with a permanent athletic field, football, baseball, and track will be on a much sounder basis. Basketball will be played in the new gymnasium. The athletic department will be better able to handle athletics and also the athletic council will be more completely organized and able to arrange for the contests. Three classes will make more competition, a condition that has not been present in many cases this year. The results of the intra-collegiate system this year argue well for its future success.

This fall every one of the 180 students has taken part in out-of-door sports, according to the Reed College plan, under the direction of the physical education department. Equally notable is the fact that nearly every member of the faculty is engaged regularly in vigorous games. Students and teachers are out for the same purpose—health, recreation, and sport in the spirit of sport.

## Round About the College

To Which Everybody Is a Reporter

There will be no meeting of the Students' Council to-night.

Lighthall, Pengelly, Lee Smith and Walters will figure in the Y.M.C.A. swimming handicap to-night.

There will be a practice of the Mandolin Club to-night at 7 p.m. in Peate's Studio, St. Catherine street west.

Lost Swan Fountain Pen. Fnder will confer a favor by leaving with hall porter, McGill Union.

The C. O. T. C. Rifle Range will be open from 4 to 6 p.m. on Thursdays and Mondays, beginning with to-day.

Johnson (25) defeated Gilman (55) in the first round of the pool tournament by the score of 150 to 124.

Orders for pictures of the senior football team may be left in the Union. A sample copy is exhibited on one of the boards in the Union.

Dean Adams goes to New Haven this week to lecture at Yale University on the Silliman Foundation. The subject of these lectures this year is "The Problem of American Geology." There will be a meeting of the full Track Club Executive this afternoon at five o'clock and all members are requested to be on hand at this meeting, as it is very important.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher will address the McGill Canadian Club next Monday at 5 o'clock in the Union.

Yesterday afternoon saw the opening of the pool tournament in the Union, which will be continued this afternoon. There is a large entry list and several very good players will be seen in action.

There will be a meeting of the executive of the Political Economy club in the Library at 4 p.m. to-day, while it will meet on Friday at 6 p.m. at Rice's for the photograph for the Annual.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Quebec were forced to hold their meetings at Victoria Hall instead of Macdonald College, as originally planned, on account of the epidemic of scarlet fever at St. Anne de Bellevue.

The Delta Sigma held their last meeting for this term yesterday. The next meeting will be held on January the 22nd, 1914. This is the date for the Sophomore-Freshman debate, and these classes are asked to elect their debaters without delay, and forward the names to the secretary of the Society.

Among the voters for the candidates for the Arts representative on the Students' Council Board yesterday were three co-eds. Their names, it is said, were inscribed on the rolls in the hands of the scrutineers, so that there was little difficulty in their exercising the right of suffrage. Others, it is believed, would also have liked to have recorded their views but were not aware of their powers.



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## THE MEN WHO ARE ASKED TO TURN OUT

At Polo This Afternoon — The Standing of the Leagues

There will be a polo practice at the Y.M.C.A. this afternoon at 4:30, and the following men are requested to be out, if possible: Hodgson, McLean, Trapp, Lee Smith, Pengelly, Patterson, Walters, Clarke, Roseborough, Lighthall, L. E. Smith, Gilchrist, Ross, Rodmond and Hadley.

Any other men wishing to appear at the practice also will be heartily welcome.

## POLO STANDING TO DATE.

	Seniors	Won	Lost	To play
M. A. A. A. ....	5	0	1	
M. S. C. ....	2	2	2	
McGill .....	2	3	1	
Laurentian .....	0	4	2	
	Intermediates	Won	Lost	To play
M. A. A. A. ....	6	1	1	
M. S. C. ....	5	1	2	
McGill .....	4	3	1	
Laurentian .....	1	4	3	
C. P. R. A. A. A. ....	0	7	1	

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## MICHIGAN'S PLANS FOR ARMY COURSE

College Men Over 18 Years of Age and in Good Standing Are Eligible to Attend Summer Camp

Ann Arbor, December 3.—A short course in military training as a means of materially increasing the present inadequate personnel of the trained or partially trained military reserves of the United States, is the object of the summer camp that will probably be established in Michigan, in July, by the United States army. Details of the arrangements were announced on Saturday by President Harry B. Hutchins.

Only those will be allowed to attend who are students in good standing in first-year college, or in the graduating class at high or preparatory schools. Students must have attained the age of 18 years and none over 30 will be accepted.

Regular army officers will be in charge and regular army discipline will be in force. Courses in map making, road sketching, will be offered. The theoretical principles of tactics, including advance and rear guards, patrols, outposts, and combat will be presented by informal talks, lectures, and games conducted by experienced officers. A rifle with a service rifle will be held on a regular target range. To those making the necessary qualifications over the prescribed course, the National Rifle Association will give badges.

Physical drill, marching, camping, tent pitching, breaking camp, loading and unloading wagons, field cooking, and first aid to the injured will be taught by practice. Those successfully finishing the prescribed course will receive certificates from the War Department and recommendations as to fitness for the army.

General Leonard Wood says: "We can teach the college men more in five weeks that we can the average recruit in three years; it is the number of available officers that we wish to increase. Students in these camps will have full cadet status; that is, treated with all the courtesy due prospective officers, but subject to the rules of the camp and the disciplinary measures."

Expenses at the camp will be \$17.50 per board, the government furnishing tent, pots, blankets and a complete infantry equipment for each man.

Each student, however, must purchase the regulation olive drab uniform and leggings.

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# McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by  
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Miss Lees.

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Editorial (Night),  
Herald Building,  
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## A COMMON ROOM

The R.V.C. has always been sadly neglected in the way of accommodation in the Arts Building. No room which they might call their own has ever been set apart for their use.

At present the Donaldas of the second year have a large number of their lectures, and the juniors and seniors the majority of theirs in this building. Yet, while the men have lockers and a reading room and a smoker, the R.V.C. students must delay in the halls, or proceed direct to their class rooms.

A number of the co-eds live in the city and come directly to their lectures without going to the R.V.C. With them the inconvenience is greater. They not only miss the cloakroom, but miss the notices which are posted at that institution. Thus the seventy or more ladies who are forced to frequent the Arts Building not only have no accommodation provided in which to spend their spare hours, but they lose a large part of the college gossip which contributes to the essence of college spirit.

It is hardly to be expected that they should be required to return to the Royal Victoria College between lectures.

They are compelled to adjourn to the library. This, in addition to being inconvenient in the extreme puts a ban of silence upon them, and this does away with any advantage it may possess as a meeting place.

The whole difficulty would be overcome by the common room. The innovation would promote more unity amongst the different classes and individuals thus satisfying a long-felt want.

## MISSING

Elsewhere in our columns we publish a list of books that are missing from the reference shelves at the library. Last year, books were taken from the library and never returned. The Daily has commented upon this condition of affairs on several previous occasions but now finds it necessary to mention the matter once again.

Do those who thoughtlessly forget to return borrowed books ever pause to consider that their negligence may be a source of inconvenience to others who are, perhaps, desirous of perusing the same volumes?

We would not care to insinuate that books are removed from the shelves without being duly charged at the desk. This may be so. But we maintain that the selfishness of some individuals in such a case as this, does not minister to the "esprit de corps" which, it is claimed, exists at McGill.

## A BOUQUET

The "Varsity" has expressed an opinion on McGill Theatre Night. We should like to share with our readers its sympathetic attitude towards the "McGill Daily."

"While the barbarous crowd of freshmen and sophomores were carrying on after the theatre, the upper classmen and their ladies were the guests of the University at a dance and banquet held in the Union. Seems strange that the under classmen did not invade the Union and add a fitting climax to the evening's orgie."

"In its news stories the "McGill Daily" records the evening's events in a more or less flippant manner. In a short editorial it condemns the actions of the students, but closes with the following sentence:

"We must, however, at least give the men credit for their admirable conduct on the streets of Montreal, and for the fact that after the scene at Molson Hall when asked by Dean Moyse to disperse quietly, they did so. Because the McGill men ceased acting like ruffians they are praised! The whole affair is a disgrace to Canadian students."

## EDITORIAL NOTE

Owing to no fault of the editors, the platforms in brief of Messrs. Howard, Wanklyn and Horsey were omitted in the Daily's account yesterday. It had been written out and was lost in transit.

## Hon. Sydney Fisher Is To Speak at the Canadian Club

First of Series of Lectures Being Given by Men of Nation-Wide Reputation

Next Monday afternoon at 5 p.m. the Canadian Club will be addressed by the Hon. Sydney Fisher. As this is the first meeting to be held this year, the executive of the Canadian Club would like to take this opportunity of explaining the affairs of the club to the student body.

Early this season the executive decided that the plan of campaign this year should be that none but the very best of speakers would be invited to address the club. At first it looked as if this programme would have to be abandoned, for while it was not at all difficult to get any number of second class speakers it was found very difficult to get men of nation-wide reputation to come and speak. Promises have been obtained, however, from such men as the Hon. George E. Foster, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and quite a few others, that they will come the first opportunity they get. Not only have the executive had a great deal of difficulty, but they have also had what can only be called real bad luck. On several occasions

prominent speakers have had to cancel their engagements owing to unforeseen circumstances arising.

It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that the executive announce that Hon. Sydney Fisher will address the club next Monday. Mr. Fisher is so well known to everyone as to need no introduction. For years he was one of the strong men of the Laurier Cabinet. As Minister of Agriculture, he showed himself to be one of the most energetic and capable workers in the Liberal party.

It may be well to explain here for the benefit of those who have recently come to the University the position of the Canadian Club at McGill. Every member of McGill is also a member of the Canadian Club. The Canadian Club is supported and financed by the Students' Council and exists for the purpose of obtaining prominent men to come and address the undergraduates. Everyone is therefore urged to turn up next Monday at 5 p.m., and hear the Hon. Sydney Fisher. This will be an event that no one can afford to miss.

## HOLIDAYS COME UNEXPECTEDLY TO STUDENTS AT MACDONALD

But Will Not Escape Their Christmas Examinations, Though their Holidays Are Prolonged by Two Weeks

The epidemic of scarlet fever at Macdonald College is having widespread effect. Last week the large dance which was to have been held had to be called off, and this week all of the students have been sent home. Of the four hundred odd students in attendance at the beginning of the week only nine or ten were left yesterday afternoon. These are on the sick list and are under careful medical supervision. Before making the decision to send the students home, Dr. Harrison, the principal, held a consultation with the medical advisers and the faculty. It was thought that the best plan would be to prevent any further spread of the disease. There is no danger, it is said, of the students carrying the ailment home with them as every possible precaution has been taken and a very careful examination made. The cases have been very mild ones, and

it is expected that those on the sick list will be well enough to return to their homes before Christmas.

The professors and staff will be the most affected as the order has gone round that they are not to visit the village since it is thought that it was in this quarter that the disease was started.

The college will reopen on January 5th, and contrary to the hopes of many of the students, the Christmas exams will not be cancelled. The latter will take place some time shortly after the reopening date.

In addition to the above the meetings of the Quebec Pomological Society, which were originally scheduled for Macdonald, have had to be held at Victoria Hall. Dr. Harrison, Prof. G. T. Bunting and Prof. Clement were all to have spoken at these meetings. Their addresses naturally could not be given.

## BOOKS MISSING

About twenty books are missing from the reference shelf at the library. These books if taken out are supposed to be signed for at 10 p.m. and returned at 9 o'clock the following morning. This rule has been infringed by a good many, judging from the following list of books that have not been returned.

Tichener—Primer of Psychology.  
Euclid.  
Macpherson—Elementary Study of Chemistry.  
Smith—General Chemistry.  
Locke—Higher Trigonometry.  
White—Latin-English Dictionary.  
Vreeland and Koren—French Syntax.  
Joyner-Meissner—German Grammar.  
Marivaux—Jeux de l'Amour.  
Smith—Latin Unseen.  
Labiche—La Grammaire.  
Sandreau—Mlle. de la Seigliere.  
Putzger—Historisches Schul-Atlas.  
Marshall and Hurst—Practical Zoology.  
Foster and Shore—Physiology for Beginners.  
Buffum—Short Stories.  
ShIPLEY and MacBRIDE—Zoology.  
Williamson—Differentials of Psychology.  
Pillsbury—Essentials of Psychology.

## OTTAWA WILL HAVE NEW ARTS BUILDING

\$150,000 Addition Will Be Erected Early in the Spring—Contract Has Been Let

The announcement was made this morning by the authorities of the University of Ottawa that as soon as the snow begins to leave the ground next spring the work will be commenced of erecting the new larger avenue wing of the institution.

The new addition to the Main Arts Building, which will be undertaken at an approximate cost of \$150,000, will be one hundred and thirty feet in length and fifty-two feet deep, being four storeys in height. The plans were prepared by Lieut.-Col. C. Meredith, the local architect. The contract has not yet been awarded, but the University authorities expect to close with the successful tenderer before the end of the week.

The construction of the new wing will be in full accordance with the plans originally prepared for the new Arts Building of the University. An entrance similar to that of the central building will lead onto Laurier avenue. The architecture will be of classical Greek style. The building will be constructed wholly of reinforced concrete, while the exterior designing will include solid monolithic columns with Ionic capitals, while the whole wing will be faced with Indian limestone. When fully completed the Arts Building will be one of the largest reinforced concrete structures in the Dominion.

With the exception of the lower floor, which will be given over to billiard rooms and dressing apartments, the entire new wing will be used for residential purposes. The administrative officers of the University will occupy the main floor, while members of the teaching faculty and senior students will be installed on the third and fourth floors respectively. The whole wing will be equipped with the most modern conveniences.

Lovessick Male—The only girl in the world has refused me. How can I live without her?

Optical Female—Breathe plenty of fresh air, eat three square meals a day, sleep nine hours each night, and wrap up well on damp days.

Henny Yallerby—Aftah we's married, we'll hab chicken foh dinneh ebry day, honey.

Melinda Johnson—Oh, yo, deary! But I wouldn't ask yo' to run to no sech risks for male sake—Puck.

"Where is the spirit of '76?" thundered the holiday vector.  
"All drunk up," moaned the unkempt, but interested individual in the front row.—Princeton Tiger.

Loquacious Customer—Do you know what I am thinking about?  
Barber—No, but I can see what's running in your head.

session. The demand for an enquiry as a preliminary to remedy will come to the government from among its own followers almost as strongly as from the opposition side. It is possible that the Senate may conduct an enquiry but that there will be a special committee of the House of Commons is almost certain.

## D-e-l-i-g-h-t-e-d!

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DRINK GURD'S DRINKS Gurd's Dry Ginger Ale Is "All Right"

At the conference of teachers of journalism which was held on Saturday at Madison, Wisconsin, Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism was elected president of that society. The vice-president of the conference is Mr. F. L. Martin of the University of Missouri, and the secretary and treasurer is Mr. G. M. Lee of New York University.

That men do not come to college primarily for athletics but mainly through the influence of alumni and undergraduates is indicated by statements collected from every member of last year's freshman class at Dartmouth. Three hundred and eighty-one men were interviewed as to their reasons for entering Dartmouth and their answers will tabulated as follows: Influence of Dartmouth graduates and undergraduates, 141; location of the college, 46; size of the college as midway between the small college and the university, 11; influence of relatives in or out of college, 42; plan of admission, 18; reputation and spirit, 11; lower expense of education at Dartmouth, 10; Thor School, 13; Tuck School, 11; athletics, 5; miscellaneous and combined reasons, 74.